

Negro Congress Head Urges FDR:

Smash Terror in South

Hitler's fascist theory of "white supremacy" is being used by a small but powerful group of political hooligans to sabotage America's war effort, Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, declared in a letter to President Roosevelt yesterday.

The Negro leader asked the Commander-in-Chief "to speak out resolutely in condemnation of the 1942 Copperheads."

"These Copperheads, no less than those of 1863, must be prosecuted as traitors to the cause of democracy," Yergan said. "The objectives of the Atlantic Charter, for which we are fighting this people's war, demand of our government such a course of action."

The Dixons and Talmadges of Alabama and Georgia, the letter points out, are wrapped in the blood-stained robes of the KKK. They are doing their vicious work with the aid of anti-administration, anti-labor, pro-Hitler industrialists.

AIDED BY POLL TAX

Nationally these fascists operate through the "poll tax bloc in Congress, headed by Dies of Texas, Rankin of Mississippi and Bankhead of Alabama."

The "South-wide" program, led by Horace C. Wilkinson, Birmingham attorney, has been devised to wreck the constructive work of the Fair Employment Practices Committee in the South.

"Thus they would sow dissunity in the nation's war effort by raising as an issue the Negro people's win-the-war demands for abolition of discrimination in the country's industrial, military and civilian life, in order to advanced their fifth column work of sabotaging our government's war production drive."

The President was urged to act immediately against the agents of Hitler in this country.

FEPC Head To Talk On Negro Rights

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, distinguished educator and chairman of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, will be guest speaker at luncheon tomorrow at the Hotel Book-Cadillac, it was announced yesterday by Professor John F. Shepard, President of the Civil Rights Federation.

Dr. MacLean will discuss the work of the President's Committee in eliminating discrimination against minority groups in war industry and government employment. Luncheon guests will have an opportunity to ask questions of Dr. MacLean on minority employment problems, Professor Shepard announced.

An expert on minority group problems, Dr. MacLean is also President of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Graduations Today in Bronx Naval School

Uncle Sam's complement of Naval officers will be boosted by 334 at graduation exercises today at the Naval Training School, Fort Schuyler, Throgs Neck, the Bronx.

Comprising the seventh class to be graduated from the Fort Schuyler School since it was opened for Naval indoctrination in July, 1941, the officers, ranging from ensign to lieutenant commander, have completed eight weeks of intensive basic training.

The students, who came to the Navy from many fields of professional, business and industrial activity, or directly from college, will now be assigned either to other schools for specialized study or to shore or sea duty in the Navy. Graduates will include Earl T. McGillicuddy, whose grandfather is Connie Mack of baseball fame, and Kenneth MacLeish, son of Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress and official of Office of War Information.

Graduating exercises at Fort Schuyler will begin at 10:30 A.M. today with families and friends of the graduates attending the ceremonies in the school's armory.

Volunteer War Workers May Get More Gas

ALBANY, Aug. 13 (UP)—Local rationing boards prepared today to receive applications for supplemental gasoline from volunteer war workers after Lieut.-Gov. Poletti had announced that such workers, who regularly perform duties contributing to the war effort or public welfare, are entitled to increased rations.

Poletti, war plans coordinator of the State War Council, made his announcement following a conference with Lee S. Buckingham, state OPA Director.

Frederick Douglass Sq: Boston Honors Soldiers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Negroes in this city showed Boston the lead in patriotic tribute to the city's men in the armed forces when 3,500 persons jammed Frederick Douglass Square here last night in the first Service Flag dedication since the war.

It was an impressive ceremony.

Paul Robeson, appearing in "Othello" near Boston, received an ovation when he called for second front pincers against Hitler. Joseph Salerno, CIO state chairman, spoke. The AFL was represented by Mrs. Rose Norwood of the Women's Trade Union League. Greetings were read from Gov. Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Congressman McCormack and from Army, Navy and Coast Guard headquarters.

A Catholic priest, a Lutheran minister, a Baptist minister and a rabbi called for unity of all religious in the war against the Axis.

The dedication was under the auspices of the South End Victory Council which embraces most of the Negro and white organizations in the neighborhood. The chairman of the Victory Council and of the Dedication Services was Mr. William Harrison, associate editor of the Boston Chronicle, and secretary of the Boston chapter of the National Negro Congress.

This conspiracy is an exciting race conflict. Any one who reads recent issues of the Macon Telegraph or the Macon News in Georgia will see the increased attempt to play up alleged stories about Negro attacks on white women. The biggest and un-American Governor Talmadge of Georgia has just brought the conspiracy to a critical point by his "alert" order to the Georgia State Guard, directed against Negroes. This order, issued by Colonel Lindsey W. Camp, Talmadge's stooge as head of the guard, means nothing more nor less than that the different guard units are being incited to shoot indiscriminately at Negroes.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SUFFOLK, Va., Aug. 13.—"White supremacy" terror in the south has resulted in the murder of a Negro in cold blood by a policeman here.

Herman Jones, a young Negro, was brutally slain by Suffolk police officer McKenzie after having been arrested for a misdemeanor. McKenzie

was killed Jones on July 24.

Indignation over the slaying spread rapidly here and a Suffolk Citizens Committee has been formed to combat the terror. A delegation from the committee visited Chief of Police J. M. Butler and demanded that McKenzie be tried for murder. Butler admitted to the delegation that Jones' slaying was inexcusable but no action has been taken against McKenzie.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

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U.S. TROOPS TO THE FRONT: These fully equipped American troops are shown lined up on a dock, somewhere in the United States, ready to board a transport bound for an undisclosed foreign port. The troops have already arrived at their destination, the War Department announced.

Sugar Ration To Continue

New Factories for N. Y.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Twenty-eight

plans calling for nearly \$1,000,000 in new factory buildings for New York State outside of Greater New York City, were filed with the State Department of Labor during July, Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller reported today.

Other industrial building plans submitted during July brought the total to 105 plans anticipating expenditures of \$11,741,265. The expenditure figure for last month

has been exceeded in a month of July only by the \$13,139,780 of July of last month.

If shipping conditions improve a bonus allowance may be granted.

Rowe said.

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From the Grass Roots to Times Square They're Saying: 'Invade Europe Now!'

Harlem Opens Ban Drive Against 'News'

The People's Voice, Negro newspaper edited by Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., announced in its current issue that Harlem is conducting a five-day boycott of the New York Daily News for reporting incorrectly that Harlem was "out of bounds" for white service men.

Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine declared shortly afterward that there was no truth to the report. "There are no areas or locations within this city," he said, "that the armed forces are barred from entering."

The Harlem boycott was announced by The People's Voice in a two-line, five-column, front-page headline reading: "Harlem Citizens Ask, 'Boycott Daily News!'" The story was accompanied by a picture showing a picket line with boycott placards.

The Daily News article purported to bear on the problem of a "vice cleanup."

The article misinformed that the Army and Navy definitely had "declared Harlem out of bounds for white service men," the People's Voice stated.

Civilian Front by the VOLUNTEER

"In this war we are fighting there is one acid test of values and this is it: How hard can it hit the enemy or how much can it contribute to hitting him? If it cannot strike a blow for us or help us to strike a blow we can do without it—whatever it may be." (From August 11 issue of Victory, official bulletin of the Office of War Information.)

We Can Do Without:

SCRAPPING ABOUT SCRAP—That recent forced resignation of Mr. Nathan M. Ohrbach as chairman of the Tin Salvage Committee was brought about because of criticism of the Sanitation Commissioner's office to do the job it was supposed to do. If the people in charge of salvage in New York don't stop bickering and if they don't start a real program of coordination of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, charitable agencies, air warden service and other groups interested in salvage work, then it's time for getting some people who are not afraid of criticism or cutting red tape to take over.

If Mr. Low, Chairman of the New York Salvage Committee, is satisfied with Tin Can Salvage in the City, then why did he appoint Mr. Ohrbach to head a special committee in the first place, and why is Mr. Burton Parks, head of the Tin Can Unit of the Conservation Division of the WPB coming to New York to study the problem?

CIVILIAN DEFENSE AS USUAL—The fact that New York City still needs, eight months after Pearl Harbor, thousands of air raid warden, auxiliary firemen, nurses aides and other volunteers, is indicative of the fact that we are still placing the defense of our country and our liberties almost completely on the shoulders of the armies of the United Nations on the battlefield. While it is true that it is up to the people to provide the volunteers who are necessary to defend the home front as indispensable for guaranteeing the success of military efforts abroad, CDVO must also reflect organizationally the increased seriousness of the war effort. To a large extent, CDVO is merely acting as registration centers for volunteers. Except for neighborhood offices, many communities still remain unorganized. CDVO still expects the people to come to them, instead of going to the people and organizing them. As yet the organization of house and block groups is in the embryonic stage of development. With the tremendous need for volunteers and production workers, CDVO as a whole has done little to make possible the establishment of nursery schools which would permit large numbers of women to meet these needs.

The present organization of consumer education and price control guidance is quite weak. Here is a problem that touches every household in the city. Yet in very few communities have Consumer Interest Committees been established and educational programs conducted. We recall with pleasure the response given to the Minute Men, when they visited the homes of the people to get their pledges for War Bonds and Stamps. Why cannot the same organization be maintained or a similar one established to carry out activities in consumer education?

We Can Do With: A LITTLE MORE INITIATIVE—Like that shown by Mr. Jack Isaacs of the Bronx, who on his own, surveyed 24 blocks in his community

From the grass roots of the west to Times Square, voices from all over America rise in unison and burst with the roar of bomb fire: "Open a Second Front Now!"

In Columbus, Ohio, Lodge 505, AFL, International Association of Machinists, didn't mince words. "Now's the time, they say, "Now."

In a letter to Roosevelt, they said:

"We, the members of Local 595, Machinists Union of the Seagrave plant of Columbus, stand four square behind you in the government's prosecution of the war. We support wholeheartedly the Roosevelt - Molotov - Churchill and open a second front immediately."

In order to save millions of lives in a prolonged war we, together with all the patriotic citizens urge the opening of the second front now."

Representatives from every trade union in Delaware say "Second Front Now . . . Only the appeasers and pro-Nazis in our country don't want it opened."

LETTER TO F.D.R. In a letter to Roosevelt trade union leaders in Delaware say, "Despite the courageous resistance of the Soviet Union and the tremendous losses inflicted on the Nazi hordes, Hitler and his madmen have been able to win battles on the Eastern front in Russia. They are able to do this because Hitler can concentrate all his forces on one front and thereby maintain military superiority . . . open a second front now."

All Minnesota CIO unions at their fifth annual convention called for the second front, in conjunction with the same demand from the State Council of Women's Auxiliaries.

John Brophy, national CIO director of Industrial Union Councils addressed the convention. He placed the winning of the war as the main job facing labor and the nation and stressed the need for full participation of labor and all forward-looking democratic forces in shaping the peace.

Convention resolutions backed Philip Murray on his call for unity talks with the AFL; called for the adoption of the CIO American and Allied War Relief plan of an hour's pay per month to all unions; for banning Jim Crow practices in industry; and for enactment of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill.

Meanwhile, 20 prominent youth leaders in Seattle, Wash., wired their demand for a second front, pointing out that "in our minds a second front must be opened to take full advantage of the fact that the Nazis are almost completely occupied with the Russian armies. We stand committed to any sacrifice or work that a second front might entail."

Don't Delay Wisconsin Leaders Say

(Continued from Page 1)

It would be a simple matter to send this material in quantity and open publication to every organization in the country without waiting for requests. So far, it reaches comparatively few. This material would provide for excellent discussions in the posts of warden and firemen and would help improve morale.

We're dropping tons of similar literature over Europe, but we're neglecting to develop anti-fascist spirit and understanding at home. In order to fight well, we must not only know what we are fighting for but what we are fighting against.

This column, which will appear in this space every Monday and Friday, is intended to further Civilian Defense Activities which will help make 1942 the year of Victory. We invite our readers to participate by sending in comments, questions, suggestions, etc.)

Why Did Dies Wait So Long?

(Continued from Page 1)

The Department of Justice, in a public warning issued July 25, 1942, said that Kappe might be one of a trio of saboteurs sent here to create chaos and destruction, with the aid of Bundists and other Axis sympathizers in the United States. Dies knew then that Kappe had been an official of the Ausland (Foreign) Institute at Stuttgart, Germany; Dies knew then that the Bund was not dead; Dies has known it all along.

"Martin Dies must be investigated by a Grand Jury. The information in his records must be turned over in toto to bona fide governmental agencies charged with the protection of the nation. The Dies Committee must be ended. The Bund and all allies and followers of the Axis must immediately be prosecuted," the Federation statement concluded.

We Can Do With:

A LITTLE MORE INITIATIVE—Like that shown by Mr. Jack Isaacs of the Bronx, who on his own, surveyed 24 blocks in his community

Voices From Everywhere!

COLUMBUS, Ohio. Aug. 13.—International Association of Machinists, Lodge 595, AFL, urged Roosevelt to carry out his pledge to Molotov and Churchill and open a second front immediately.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 13.—Twenty youth leaders here endorsed Roosevelt's agreement with the Soviet Union and urged a western front at once.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 13.—Twenty-one outstanding labor leaders here in voicing the sentiment of organized and unorganized labor, called upon Roosevelt to carry the war to Hitler through a European offensive.

ELY, Minn. Aug. 13.—CIO unions, assembled here at their Fifth Annual Convention, passed resolutions calling for the immediate opening of a new front in Europe.

Helmut Heiner of Astoria, Long Island, shown here hanging a picture of Hitler, is one of fourteen persons against whom an indictment for treason is being sought as accomplices of the Nazi saboteurs who arrived in the U.S. by submarine. The picture hangs took place in the former German-American Bund.

**Stimson Acts
To Coordinate
Army Publicity**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today announced a reorganization of the War Department's various public relations organizations as a step to eliminate issuance of conflicting statements by various branches of the service.

Stimson said the realignment had been decided upon before release of the 1st air force in New York Monday or pictures of alleged ground markers for enemy aircraft seeking military installations. But he said the incident of the markers—since admitted to have had no connection with enemy planes—made him "happy we had taken this step."

The reorganization, he said, will bring into the department's Bureau of Public Relations more than 100 officers who have been assigned to Public Relations duties outside the bureau. In general, he said, it will provide a closer control over the Army's relations with the public.

Stimson declined to go into the details of the air marker incident, which is being investigated by Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the Eastern Defense Command.

However, he said he "expressed" to Gen. Drum personally my idea of the importance of that investigation and my expectation it would be thorough."

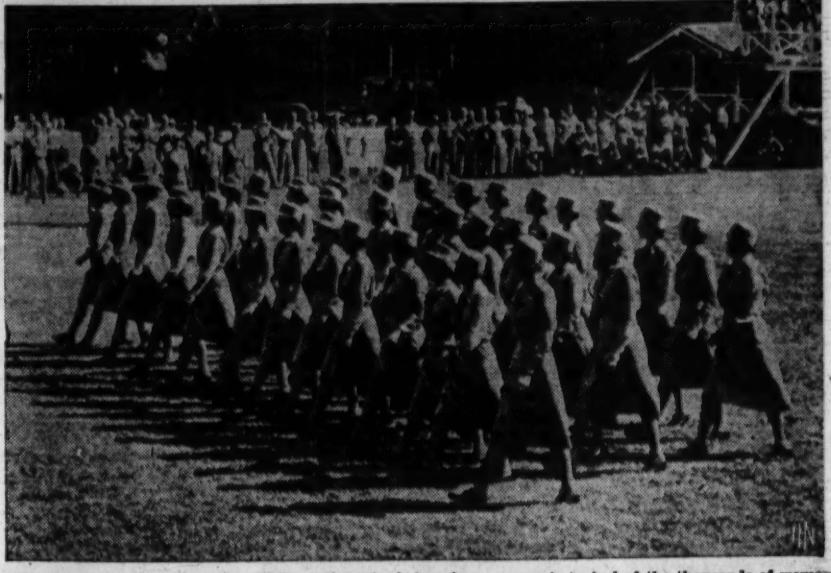
He added that at the incident had been truly represented by newspapers—which termed it an out-and-out hoax—he felt drastic action should be taken.

Stimson said it had become only too evident, as the Army expanded, that large subdivisions of the War Department were getting exaggerated conceptions of their public relations functions and were more or less creating their own separate autonomous public relations organizations outside the regular bureau.

"There was increasing confusion due to the increasing number of officers dealing with the public," he said.

2nd Front Forum To Be Held by CIO Office Local

Book and magazine workers will rally for a Second Front at a forum to be held next Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 8 P. M. at the George Washington Hotel, Lexington Avenue at 23rd Street. The forum is sponsored by the Book and Magazine Union, Local 18, United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO.



WAACs on the march. This contingent of American women is typical of the thousands of women who are in the armed forces getting ready to do their part against the Axis.

Heal the Union Breach, AFL Heads Urge Teachers

The urgency of unity among school teachers in the interest of a win-the-war program in the schools was expressed yesterday in a letter addressed by outstanding AFL union leaders to the convention of the American Federation of Teachers which opens at Gary Monday. Considerable interest centers upon the convention which, as last year, will meet without representation from the large former affiliates of New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

"We have observed," says the letter, "that many teachers and organizations of teachers, at present outside of the American Federation of Teachers, are making outstanding contributions in mobilizing the schools for victory. It is our hope that your convention will direct its attention to the urgent need of uniting all of these efforts and activities within the ranks of organized labor."

URGES UNITED UNION

The tasks to bring about an early victory "can be achieved through the united efforts of all of the American people," the letter continues.

"Organized labor has found it absolutely essential to bring about unity within its own ranks. We are certain that this experience applies equally to your own international, the American Federation of Teachers."

The 32 signers of the letter include: Norman Bloomberg, vice-president, Philadelphia Central Labor Union; Jacob C. Baer, president, Essex Trades Council, N. J.; Harry Ames, President, Philadelphia Joint Board, Hotel and Restaurant Employees; Joseph F. Burke, President, Philadelphia Building Trades Council; Raymond Boling, President, Philadelphia Joint Board Bakery Workers; Frank Burch, secretary-treasurer, Philadelphia Central Labor Union; Arthur Higgins, President International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; John J. Hurst, President, Cincinnati Central Labor Union; Thomas Malone, Regional Director, AFL; Joseph McDonough, President Central Labor Union, Phila.; Peter Yablonsky, President Painters District Council 10, N. J.; John O'Neill, President Teamsters Eastern Council; Fred H. Rosser, vice-president Hotel and restaurant Employees International Alliance, Cincinnati.

**Amter to
Analyze Poll
Over WQXR**

Israel Amter, Communist candidate for governor, will analyze the results of the primaries in a radio address over station WQXR (1560 kilocycles) on Sunday, August 16, 7:30 P. M.

The organization of listening parties for the broadcast, which will clear away the confusion caused by defeatist claims regarding the results of the primaries, was urged by S. W. Gerson, director of the New York State Election Campaign Committee, Communist Party. The broadcast will also deal with the next steps to be taken in the election campaign to assure victory for win-the-war candidates in November.

Amter said he "expressed" to Gen. Drum personally my idea of the importance of that investigation and my expectation it would be thorough."

He added that at the incident had been truly represented by newspapers—which termed it an out-and-out hoax—he felt drastic action should be taken.

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"There was increasing confusion due to the increasing number of officers dealing with the public," he said.

Amter's speech is one of a series of broadcasts to be conducted in the next twelve weeks, it was announced by the Election Campaign Committee.

The Senate Committee is trying to rush the bill to the Senate and may close hearings tonight or early next week.

Elk Gets Reprieve

CORRAY, Colo. Aug. 13 (UP)—Solomon, the Elk who has been condemned to death because he uses victory gardens for fodder, will stay on a stay of execution today because the State Game and Fish Department won't assume his liabilities.

The Elk Gets Reprieve

Asbestos Cultivation

CARACAS, Venezuela. Aug. 13 (UP)—A United States company has established workings in an amiantus (asbestos) field on a tract of 1,100 acres near Tinaquillo, in the state of Cojedes, it was announced today.

The actor has frequently appealed for blood donors.

Urging every adult man and woman of average health to donate one pint of blood to save a "soldier's life," Mr. Price announced that because of the effective Blood Bank at Pearl Harbor, every man who came from the operating room of the hospitals there is alive today.

Sidney Wang, Supervising Technician of the Consumers Union, also spoke at the Center today, advising women to "take time out and learn how to buy."

Seek Firebug

BREMERTON, Wash., Aug. 13 (UP)—U. S. Navy and Washington State fire officials today investigated the possibility that a

\$100,000 fire which destroyed several dormitories last night was started by an incendiary.

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CHARGE CAREY BLOCKS TIN SALVAGE HERE

'In Our Corner'---Salvage Head Lauds Communists

The diligence and initiative of the Communist Party received the praise of Frank B. March, president of the Bronx Salvage Committee of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, yesterday.

Speaking at a Communist Party meeting on the city's scrap salvage campaign, March said, "Your organization is in our corner of the fight to smash the Axis."

The Bronx Salvage Committee head asked for regular reports from the Communist Party on the progress of its drive, pledging the assistance and cooperation of CDVO.

Walter Homes, chairman of the CDVO Speakers Bureau, told the gathering that victory was dependent on the education of the people. Morale

is built on the understanding of war aims, he said. He explained that the Communists were assisting in this education work.

The meeting was organized by the 8th A.D. and Robert Kirby, organizer, also spoke at the meeting. Twenty Communist Party branches and five branches of the Young Communist League in the 8th A.D. have set up outdoor metal salvage depots at all busy thoroughfares in the community.

Plans are under way to distribute 5,000 shopping bags to Bronx housewives to facilitate collections of tin, rubber, fats and other metals.

A booklet entitled "War Kitchen" with directions for salvaging household articles will soon be offered free to thousands of housewives.

A Sun Shipyard 'Soldier' Writes to Us

Sharon Hill, Pa.

Workers Correspondence Dept.: Here is an item from the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Co.'s yard at Chester, Pa.

I am one of those fortunate shipyard workers who have gained a valuable friend in America's unique newspaper, The Worker. For the past few months we have seen the paper distributed at the gate. With the first Sunday's acquaintance I went all out for The Worker because it is emphatically the clearest and most consistent win-the-war newspaper for Americans, for us workers in particular. The following Sunday I knew I could not afford to miss a single issue so got a year's subscription. Since then, I've acquired the good habit of reading the Daily Worker also.

It seemed that very few of us at Sun Ship were reading our guide and educator but one day I noticed two clippings on one of our many bulletin boards which inspired me very much. One of us, evidently

and his malodorous stooge "independent" union. How good it is to know there is a growing awareness in the yard! The crying need that Negroes have full equality in all trades. The vital role we play in the production battle to launch forth the precious tankers. And most of all, the sweeping realization that we, the war workers, have the unquestionable right and duty to ask the speeding of the "SS Second Front" launching.

"I do," he said firmly.

The minister admitted he had received a message of congratulation from German Ambassador Hans Thomsen in 1939 on his 10th anniversary with the Old Zion Lutheran Church at Philadelphia.

"Did you return that message?" asked Cooney.

"No," replied the clergyman, who added the message was among scores he had received.

The pastor denied he was a member of the German-American Bund and declared:

"I never attended a Bund meeting because I wasn't a member and couldn't have attended."

Cooney then asked:

"You do know the Bund used your name and represented you as a member?"

"I do not know that," he answered.

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The Atlantic Charter And Victory

ONE year ago today Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt issued a joint declaration on war aims, which has come to be known as the Atlantic Charter. This document, containing the principles upon which they base their hopes for a better future for the world, immediately became one of the key foundations of the anti-Hitler Coalition and of all the United Nations. The Soviet Union, in accord with its established policies, was among the first to signify its adherence to the basic principles set forth, thus establishing a unity of views among the three leading powers of the coalition against Hitler on the main issues as they affect Europe. By the beginning of this year, all the nations in the anti-Axis war adhered to the same principles when they signed the pact of the United Nations.

At the same historic meeting at which the Atlantic Charter was formulated, the policy of coalition with the Soviet Union was advanced further when the American and British leaders declared their intention to speed up aid to the USSR and announced the forthcoming conference of the three nations in Moscow.

The Charter declared that the Allies would seek no territorial aggrandizement. They wanted no territorial changes which are not in accordance with the will of the people. They would respect the right of all people to choose their own form of government. They would seek economic and social betterment for all peoples. In its declaration that after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny the aim of the Allies would be to establish security from fear, the Charter forecast a system of collective security against the aggressor.

The Charter was issued shortly after the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union and when our country was not yet at war. Since then we have become actively engaged in war to the death against the Axis. The principles of the Charter have been further developed and embodied in the Anglo-Soviet Twenty-Year Treaty, in our Lend-Lease agreements with Britain, the Soviet Union, China and other countries, and in the White House declaration on the Molotov visit which declared that a common viewpoint had been reached on the main problems of the war and the peace. At the same time, the key to the realization of these principles was provided in an agreement to open the second front in Europe.

Also since the Charter was first promulgated Japanese aggression has spread the war deep into the Pacific area. Our reverses in the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and Burma have raised sharply the need to strengthen our alliance with the colonial peoples, to rally them for the defense of their land by

recognition of their right to freedom and by arming the native populations. The necessity of extending the principles of the Charter to the colonial and semi-dependent peoples was recognized by President Roosevelt when he declared in his Washington Birthday Address that the Atlantic Charter applied to all parts of the world. It was further emphasized by Vice-President Wallace when he urged that our people's war be fought as a people's war of liberation, and by Under-Secretary of State Welles when he said that the age of imperialism must be considered as ended.

The Atlantic Charter and all it has come to signify to the peoples are now involved in the supreme and urgent questions of this grave moment in the life of all the United Nations. Its broad principles as they apply to Europe and throughout the world can be realized only if we take the decisive turn towards victory by opening the second front in Europe now. That is the main thing, without which it will be impossible to organize a better world.

At the same time, it is necessary to make the Charter work now for victory by applying its principles immediately to the colonial and dependent peoples. This requires that our nation guarantee and realize now full equal rights for the Negro people. It means that we must take the lead in immediately recognizing the right of self-determination for Puerto Rico, which would establish a precedent for the whole colonial world.

It requires, as the statement of the National Committee of the Communist Party said yesterday, that the American people "urge upon President Roosevelt to throw the great moral influence of our country into the scales to save India as a whole for the United Nations." It requires further, as that statement also says, that "the entire American labor movement speak out and call upon our government, the British Cabinet and the British Trades Union Congress to help bring about a solution of the Indian crisis in the interest of the victory of all the United Nations, which is as indispensable as the freedom of India as is to the freedom of mankind."

These steps are essential if we are to reinforce our alliance with the colonial peoples and establish full faith and confidence in our war aims among all peoples.

The only way to make possible the full realization of the Atlantic Charter and the Anglo-American-Soviet Agreements is victory over Hitler and Hitlerism, which will pave the way for liberation of all enslaved peoples. And this can be assured in the speediest manner, in a way which will minimize suffering and sacrifice, by opening the second front now.

WORLD TODAY

The People---Yes!

By James S. Allen

DELAY in opening the Second Front has produced some very disquieting symptoms on the home front. As we have often remarked, delay in realizing the Anglo-American-Soviet accord in itself encourages a spirit of delay and indecision in our own ranks.

This was demonstrated the other night by the remarks of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at a meeting in Hunter College. Evidently, among the 1,000 summer-school teachers gathered to discuss the role of women in the war, there were many who felt anxiety over the present war crisis. A number asked Mrs. Roosevelt to explain about the Second Front. This was only natural, since throughout the land and in all walks of life there is a deep sense of the urgency of the present moment and great concern over the delay in opening the Second Front in Europe.

It was the political leader of the nation, and our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, who developed and applied our policy of coalition with Britain, the Soviet Union, China and the United Nations as a whole. It was he who met with Premier Molotov in Washington.

Perhaps only on the spur of the moment and without giving herself time to think out the implication of her remarks, Mrs. Roosevelt rather impatiently advised her audience to try to understand the problem and not talk about it. This in itself is rather strange advice from a foremost advocate of the democratic way of life. It did not help the situation any, when on persistent questioning by her audience she asked them to trust the military authorities to do the right thing.

Of course, these remarks were not entirely accidental. In an otherwise frank and forthright statement on our war effort, the Office of War Information recently warned that popular pressure for action could serve no useful purpose. Evidently, some people among the Administration win-the-war forces share the belief expressed by Mrs. Roosevelt.

NATURALLY, the question is not whether we trust the military authorities or not. The people have confidence that the experience of the war, particularly of Pearl Harbor, have been taken to heart and that our high-ranking military personnel possess full loyalty and de-

ication to our cause. Nor does anyone doubt that they can provide the military leadership to assure the success of our operations.

But it is another thing to suggest that the main strategic decisions should be left to them. Such decisions are in the first place decisions of policy, affecting our relations to our Allies and our overall concept of how to attain victory in this war. Our political leaders were the ones who answered the attack upon us by declaring war, in full agreement with the will of the people.

It was the political leader of the nation, and our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, who developed and applied our policy of coalition with Britain, the Soviet Union, China and the United Nations as a whole. It was he who met with Premier Molotov in Washington.

In other words, our basic war policy of coalition, of striking the main blow in unison with our Allies at Hitler Germany, of opening a Second Front in Europe is first and foremost shaped by political action. This was done by our President, calling as he saw fit for advice and consultation upon his high ranking administration and military associates.

But we would get a distorted view of the process, if we overlooked the role of the people in helping shape this policy and backing it up once it was adopted. That is how national unity is created and maintained. It is only by the people rallying to our correct war policies, that the Fifth Column, the defeatists and the disruptors of national unity can be exposed and defeated. It is this participation of the people in shaping and supporting our war policy which is the best guarantee of its realization.

Look at the present Congress, composed of men elected during our own pre-war days, and imagine what would have happened to our policy for victory if the people had not rallied unitedly behind the President.

Nothing can be healthier for our nation, nothing can give such great assurance of the realization and successful execution of our decisions than the people's action. The greater it is, the better. Only those who are not in full agreement with our decision to open the Second Front can call it "pressure." Others in high places of responsibility can only welcome it as a confirmation of the popularity of their own policy and therefore as a guarantee of victory.

THE timing of our land offensive in Europe is no less a question or political decision than was the question of opening such an offensive. This is fully recognized by the defeatists and those falling under their influence, who take advantage of every delay in opening the Second Front to disintegrate and disorganize the popular support for Roosevelt's policies.

It is obvious that a policy no matter how perfect in its formulation means little unless it is applied. It is the tactic of the Fifth Column and the defeatists to kill the policy by preventing its application at the decisive point, the front of the Second Front.

This tactic can be defeated only if labor and the people constantly renew their support to Roosevelt's war policies and bring their influence to bear upon securing the speedy realization of the Second Front agreement.

They, too, have the political understanding to know how much our country is endangered by the further advances of Hitler and any weakening of Soviet strength.

They, too, can understand that everything may depend upon the timing of the Second Front, that if we wait any longer it may be too late to strike for victory together with the heroic Red Army.

They, above all, can sense best the effects upon our national morale and upon the execution of our war policies of tendencies within in the anti-Hitler camp to waver and tarry on the brink of a great decision.

Nothing can be healthier for our nation, nothing can give such great assurance of the realization and successful execution of our decisions than the people's action. The greater it is, the better. Only those who are not in full agreement with our decision to open the Second Front can call it "pressure."

"Let us wait until we are stronger," some say.

But if we will be relatively stronger after Hitler has knocked back the Russians and can transfer millions back to the Western Front, then why does Hitler oppose a Second Front now? Why do the defeatists oppose it? If we cannot defeat Hitler now, how can we hope to when he can turn around? Once, we remember, a ragged, ill-equipped band of men established a free America after they heard an American patriot named Patrick Henry cry: "They tell us, sir, that we are weak, unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be next week or next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed and when a guard is stationed in every house?" And their answer was: "Not then, but now."

"There's not enough shipping," some say.

But General Somerville, chief of the U. S. Army supply service, has said: "The United Nations can supply men and materials on a large scale to a European battlefield." And on the shores of the English Channel millions of Englishmen echo the words of the Scots sergeant: "Shipping be damned. If there's a will we'll find the shipping. We found it for Dunkirk, didn't we?" And one remembers how 300,000 men were transported across the channel—the wrong way, to be sure—in less than a week.

This is a people's war. It is being fought by the people, for the people. It is their voice, as well as their hands and eyes, that must win it.

Organized labor is the leader of the common people. Neither history nor the people will ever forgive us if we now fail to raise our voices as well as our hands to crush Nazism forever.

The time to do it—the only time—is now.

Worth Repeating

History Demands...

"They tell us, sir, that we are weak, unable to cope with so formidable an adversary," said Patrick Henry to our Revolutionary War ancestors, and then asked, "But when shall we be stronger?"

The following editorial from the Aug. 7 issue of the Labor Herald, California's CIO newspaper, quotes Patrick Henry in refuting the appeasers and calls for a Second Front now:

THIS IS THE MOST CRITICAL MOMENT IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

On the plains of the Don brave men die by the thousands so that American workers and their families may enjoy the fruits of their toil and live their future lives in peace and security.

On the question of whether or not the Nazi hordes are stopped depends the future of every American, every CIO member. The Second Front now—and Hitler and Nazism will be defeated. A Second Front in the future—and the war will be won only at the cost of millions of lives, if, indeed, Nazi slavery does not descend upon the earth.

This is the plain fact of history. This is why the CIO this week is joining the people of San Francisco, the voices of London, New York, Chungking and Moscow, in demanding that we rush the Second Front now.

But there will be no Second Front unless the roar of the people's voice swells in a mighty crescendo to the White House in support of the Churchill-Roosevelt agreement on a Second Front in 1942.

"Sure, we're in favor of a Second Front, but what good will it do to make a noise about it?" ask some people. But behind them smile the appeasers who fear a Second Front lest a Hitler defeat bring about the "century of the common man." And behind them smiles Hitler, whose planes scatter over Russia missiles they hope can be deadly as bombs—tiny leaflets with the taunting question printed in Russian—"Where's that Second Front?"

"What good will it do to make a noise. Let the experts decide!"

That—after Spain, after Munich. After the Japanese attack on China! Who now does not know what it would have meant to the world if only the people had been able to make a little more noise, and thereby overrule the "experts" on aid to Spain, collective security, and the embargo against Japan?

"You embarrass the Administration," some say.

But what is the Administration policy if it is not the Churchill-Roosevelt agreement, reached in "full cognizance of our disadvantages as well as our advantages," on a "full understanding . . . regarding the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942?" If it is not those who overrule this understanding who whimper of the difficulties, who propose air raid substitutes, that embarrasses the Administration and prevents the opening of the Second Front now?

"Let us wait until we are stronger," some say.

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SIDESWIPES

by del



"Maybe they're waiting for US!"

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1942



Can the Women Do the Jobs?

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
It's a long way from the ladies of bustles and hoop skirts to the girls in overalls, a thousand of them, who have replaced the army men at the United States Army proving ground in Aberdeen, Maryland.

They test tanks, machine guns and the A. A. weapons and have become so expert at firing the guns and so used to the noise that they will be organized into a defense corps in case of enemy air attack. They test the mechanism which feeds ammunition into the large cannon and check the raising and lowering controls of brand new anti-aircraft guns. They test and prove them today; they are ready to use them tomorrow, if necessary.

'Plane-Building Is Natural for Women'

Three thousand miles away, across our vast country, are other American women, old and young, who are mechanics in aircraft plants, making giant bombers to defeat the Axis powers. Consolidated, Vega, Lockheed, Douglas, Boeing and other great aircraft plants on the Pacific coast all employ thousands of women. They are proud to help carry out the assignment of President Roosevelt for 80,000 planes this year and 125,000 more in 1943.

"Work on planes is natural for a woman," a Consolidated engineer told a reporter. "There are more than one hundred and one thousand separate and distinct parts in one of our bombers, not counting rivets, and most of them are so light in weight that women can assemble and test them as easily as men. Better in some cases."

Pearl Harbor's widows and mothers were the pioneer assemblers, riveters, electricians. In fortitude and patriotism they have set an example for all of us to follow.

Labor Research Association tells us of a fuse and pyrotechnic plant in Elkhorn, Md., where women are trained to load detonators, pack loaded fuses, make small parachutes for fliers. In Bridgeport, Conn., girls and women are learning to do precise tasks, such as testing and folding parachutes. Women are employed in all of the large arms plants of Connecticut.

At the new Ford Company bomber plant at Willow Grove, Mich., 12,000 to 15,000 women will be employed. In electrical industries women are mechanical assemblers, welders and inspectors. A woman delegate, Alma G. Anderson, to the United Steel Workers convention in Cleveland from their Weirton plant reported that there are four women acting as crane operators and drawing the same salary as men. But, she asked, if this number should increase to a hundred or more and the company attempted to cut their pay would the union stand firm for equal pay for equal work?

'COMMANDOS' ON THE AIR



The Columbia network is bringing listeners a new documented series of dramas based on the actual experiences of Britain's daring night raiders. Hester Sondergaard, Don McLaughlin and Warner Anderson play leading parts.

President Murray replied: "They should belong to the union and receive equal pay" and assured her of union support.

These are some of the more novel and spectacular occupations for women. There are practically no industries today except mining and seafaring that women are not likely to enter successfully. Even these two women of the Soviet Union have been compelled to leave over to a considerable extent, un-

der pressure of wartime emergency. Eight months ago the first woman went to work at Consolidated. The foreman growled: "The factory is no place for a woman." Today the industrial relations director of North American Aviation says: "Women can do approximately 50 per cent of the work required to construct a modern airplane."

This has been made possible by "diluting jobs" as they call the process of breaking down complicated or highly skilled job into a series of relatively simple operations. By a super-division of labor and labor saving devices the necessity of a lengthy apprenticeship or training period is overcome.

Overcoming Physical Handicaps

More people are necessary, but it actually results in more production. It also helps to overcome the physical handicaps of women. The heavy lifting previously required would have exhausted them. The employers now utilizing woman power in industry agree that they are best adapted to jobs requiring patience, care, alertness, keen eyesight and finger and hand dexterity. They use blueprints, micrometers, gages and other precision tools very expertly.

Because they are anxious to learn they are easy to teach. The labor turnover has decreased, accidents have decreased and damage to tools and materials is less. The bosses say. The employers and the union agree that the women, if treated merely as "new workers" without prejudice or favor, are able to learn to do the jobs and if given proper guarantees of health, safety and sanitation are able to carry on efficiently.

Protective Measures Are Needed

But it is important, if they are to continue at a steady pace of efficiency and not tire out too quickly, that wherever possible women be allowed to sit at work. There must be adequate rest rooms provided, proper lunch periods and a consideration for the demands of their homes and children. It is estimated that there is less "absentism," of which women (and minors) are most guilty, if the hours are not too long, preferably 40 hours for women. They need time to shop and do their household chores, if they are home-workers, carrying a double duty.

In Bridgeport a war production conference discussed the choice of a permanent shift for women rather than rotating shifts and the advisability of women taking day shifts because of transportation difficulties at night. Where gas and fumes prevail women are often more susceptible than men are and exhaust methods to purify the air are necessary. Safety clothing, platforms where women have to reach too high, guarding against heavy lifting are among the standard requirements of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

To save our women while they work is important for them and our country.

For the British Broadcasting Company, Rebecca West super-

Read it in the Daily Worker

'Village in August'

China's Great War Novel

By T'EN CHUN

STARTS MONDAY, AUG. 24

EDGAR SNOW: "Village in August" has won a place in the company of "Les Misérables" and "Don Quixote" . . . It presents with strong integrity and sometimes Rabelaisian intimacy the people of China to whom we owe so much."

SAMUEL PUTNAM: "Village in August" might be called the Chinese "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Written in the plain speech of the people, by a son of the people, it is a landmark in the contemporary Chinese Renaissance . . . the greatest novel to come out of modern China."

SAMUEL SILLIN: "Village in August" speaks to us with a directness and force unsurpassed by few contemporary books I can name."

Don't Miss This Passionate Story of the Unquenchable Courage of China's Fighting People.

Culture in Wartime Britain

Writer Must Satisfy Great Hunger for Facts

This is the last of a one-week series of articles dealing with the function of the arts in wartime Britain. Previous articles covered music, theater, art and films. As another phase of our effort to call attention to the role of the artist to the people in the great war against Hitlerism, we will publish two articles next week on the role of the arts in wartime USSR. Watch for them. They begin Monday. —Editor's Note.

By Edith Anderson

Everybody is asking now if great art can be produced in wartime. Isn't that question rather remote? The first question to answer is: Has the artist any function at all, as an artist, in wartime? And assuming that Britain's wonderful experience with CEMA (Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts) has convinced you that the answer is YES, the next question is: Can art help to victory by produced on an effective scale, in the absence of government encouragement?

British writers have certainly proved their usefulness, as writers, in the war situation. Unlike the other artists, they have not been subsidized by CEMA but have been employed by the Ministry of Information and the British Broadcasting Company. The Ministry has taken into its general staff such writers as Philip Bentley, Theodora Benson, C. Day Lewis, C. Arnot Robertson, Arthur Calder Marshall. Its speakers include Sir Bernard Pares (on Russia), Professor Progan (on the United States), E. M. Delafield, Sylvia Thompson, Bernard Newman, Frank Swinnerton, and the popular Nancy Jacob.

Facts, Facts And More Facts

It is the business of these writers to supply their countrymen with inspiration, in the form of inspired presentation of FACTS, for which the British people show an insatiable hunger. The writers who serve as speakers travel all over the country, participating in round-table discussions and often addressing, at open meetings, as many as two thousand people. For the British Broadcasting Company, Rebecca West super-

Shostakovich 7th Given First Concert Performance Tonight

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, who will conduct the first Western Hemisphere concert performance of the Shostakovich Seventh Symphony tonight at Tanglewood, Lenox, Mass., in a benefit for Russian War Relief announced yesterday that he had received a message from the composer wishing him success in its presentation.

The cable from Dmitri Shostakovich which was transmitted

from the USSR via the Soviet Embassy at Washington read, "Gratified that you will conduct my seventh symphony Aug. 14th. Happy to hear it has proved of interest to such a master conductor as yourself."

An accompanying message to Dr. Koussevitzky came from Samuel Sossoff, conductor of the orchestra of the Bolshoi Theatre: "On behalf of the orchestra of the Bolshoi Theatre, USSR, first to perform Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony and also on my behalf welcome performance this composition under your masterly baton forthcoming Aug. 14. Trust you share profound satisfaction my colleagues and I experienced working on this majestic composition. Congratulate you in advance undoubted success."

Although the performance by Dr. Koussevitzky and his Berkshire Music Center orchestra of the Shostakovich Symphony will be the most eagerly anticipated item on the program, the list of benefit events is a varied one. Beginning at five o'clock this afternoon with "Tanglewood on Parade" at which all departments of the school will perform in three buildings of the Center, the program will continue with a Manifestation; then several distinguished guests will speak. The

Symphony Concert will begin at eight o'clock. At half past nine, after a brief intermission, three famous soloists will give a recital.

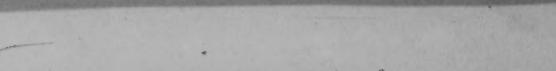
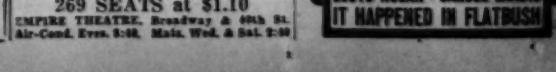
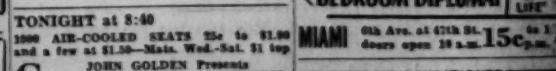
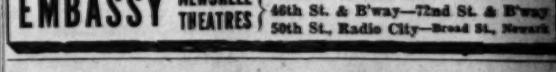
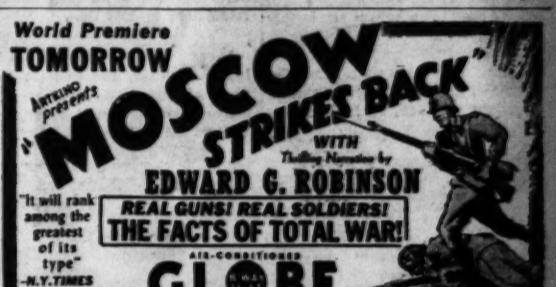
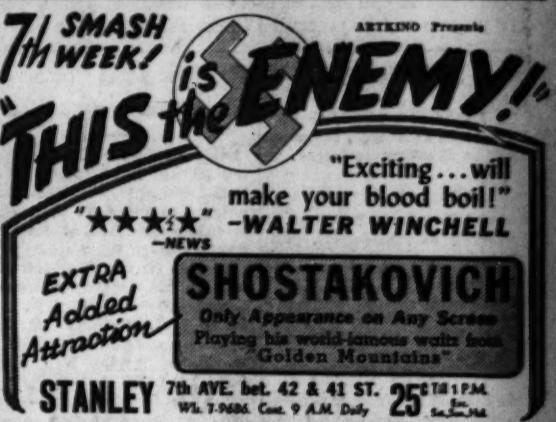
Dorothy Maynor, Tanglewood's

"find" will appear with Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, and Albert Spalding, violinist.

Shostakovich's war symphony was

first heard in America on July 10th, when Arturo Toscanini conducted the NBC Symphony Orchestra in an international broadcast from New York.

MOTION PICTURES



FILM HEROINE



This Soviet actress plays the part of a Polish girl who fights the Nazi invaders in a sequence from "This Is the Enemy," now in its seventh week at the Stanley Theatre.

This Soviet actress plays the part of a Polish girl who fights the Nazi invaders in a sequence from "This Is the Enemy," now in its seventh week at the Stanley Theatre.

Second Front Quiz

By BEN WEBSTER

We haven't the ships to make it work . . .

Is that what they said on the beach at Dunkirk?

The French coast is guarded, we'd never get far . . .

Is that what they said at St. Nazaire?

The Luftwaffe would never leave us alone . . .

Is that what they said at Hamburg and Cologne?

The action might take a terrible toll . . .

Is that what they said at Sevastopol?

Our army's not used to a bloody war . . .

Is that what they said at Corregidor?

NOTICE TO READERS

If you want to see more theatre advertising in your paper

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BUYING YOUR THEATRE TICKETS

NEGRO LEAGUE OFFICIALS TO NAME 4 PLAYERS SUNDAY FOR TRYOUTS WITH PITTSBURGH PIRATES

Players Will Be Named After Negro All-Star Game in Chicago, Sunday, Aug. 16th Which Is Expected to Draw 50,000 Fans

The much publicized tryouts of Negro players which the Pirates announced three weeks ago will be held within two weeks. And the four players of the Negro American and National Leagues who will get the tryouts will be chosen this Sunday at the conclusion of the annual East-West game between the two major Negro leagues in Chicago.

The players will be chosen by a poll of all the owners and managers of the Negro teams who will be in Chicago for the All-Star classic.

After the poll of the officials has been taken, the four players will be presented to the Pirates by the Pitts-

burgh Courier, large Negro weekly which has long been in the fight to end Jim Crow in the major leagues.

The arrangements for the tryouts will be concluded by William E. Benswanger, owner of the Pirates, and Wendell Smith, sports editor of the Courier.

Who the four players will be cannot be known till Sunday, but the leading candidates are Josh Gibson, the great slugging catcher of the Homestead Grays; Roy Campanella, the catcher for the Baltimore Elite Giants; Hilton Smith, the fireball pitcher of the Kansas City Monarchs whom Satchel Paige calls the "best pitcher in baseball"; Pat Patterson, third sacker of the Philadelphia Stars; Dave Barnhill, pitcher of the N. Y. Cubans; Bill Wright, .484 hitting outfielder

of the Elite Giants; Sammy Hughes, second baseman of the team, and Ted Strong, outfielder of the Kansas City Monarchs.

All these stars, and many more, will be on hand for the great all-star game in Chicago which will draw an expected 50,000 people into Comiskey Park. Last year the game drew 50,000. The Negro league classic will be the most highly publicized Negro game in history as the Jim Crow ban in the majors seems on its way out. Practically every team in the two major leagues is expected to have scouts at Comiskey Park to look over the great array of Negro talent which will be on hand.

Mark Sunday as a banner day in the history of baseball and the democracy as a whole.

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, postponed.
Boston at Brooklyn, postponed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston at New York, postponed.
Washington at Philadelphia, postponed.

Detroit 010 001 000-2 6 0
Cleveland 000 000 003-3 5 1
Trout, Wilson (9) and Parsons: Bagby and DeSautes.

GLENDALE, Cal., Aug. 13.—James J. Jeffries, 67, ex-heavy-weight boxing champion, is in a sanitarium suffering from bronchial asthma.

Dr. Winston Nethery, who ordered Jeffries to the hospital after the former fighter returned from a mountain vacation, said his condition is satisfactory.

Ruffin, 135; Montgomery, 135 1/4

Bobby Ruffin, New York, weighing 135 and Bob Montgomery of Philadelphia 135 1/4 when they weighed in today for their feature 10-round bout at Madison Square Garden last night.

Weights for other two featured matches were: Garvey Young, Boston Marine Base, 146, vs. Fritzie Zivic, Pittsburgh, 148, and Cleo Shans, Los Angeles, 131 1/2, vs. Maxie Shapiro, New York, 132 1/2.

For ringside accounts and dressing room interviews read tomorrow's story by Nat Low.

Larry French, the Dodger's leading pitcher, has only 36 innings of work to go to clinch the bonus promised him if he pitches at least 150 innings.

Important Notice!

Camp filled to capacity over this weekend. Do not come unless your reservation is already placed! Ample accommodations starting Sunday, August 16th.

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13 ASTOR PLACE

RESORT GUIDE

AVANTA FARM 5911 M. Ulster Park, N.Y. Workers' resting place. West Shore train, 15 min. walk. \$16 per week. \$3.25 per day.

DAILY WORKER

Sports Page

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1942

The LOW DOWN - NAT LOW

In Which We Learn a Lesson—When Your Legs Go, You Go. And How.

"When your legs go, you go," is an axiom that every athlete worth his salt knows. We knew it too, but in a theoretical, unrealistic sort of way.

Today however, we would like to state that we know that from experience—bitter, painful experience. In fact so complete was the experience, that we have had to have our aged landlady put on our shoes for the last two mornings. Our legs have been so short that we have been unable to even lift them into bed comes evening.

It happened something like this. It was our day off. We were walking through the playground near our home, looking for a bench to lie down so that we could sun ourself and get rid of the cold that has bothered us for some days. Near homeplate of the soft-ball diamond were a bunch of guys. One of them called, "Hey, dya wanna play? We need one more man."

Play, play. It must have been years that we have done that last. But the bat and ball looked enticing, and as we are being inducted soon, we decided we needed the exercise. "Sure," I called back, "count me in."

The captain of our team looked us over critically. "Where do you play? Can you hit?" We suggested practically anywhere, and modestly averred that we could hold our own with the hickory. So we found ourselves playing third base—at that long, straight throw—and batting fifth in the line-up.

It was a good game. We had a fine infield which the other team didn't. And our hitters were a bit more potent. In the fifth we were ahead 5-0, and after every putout our infield whipped the ball around with the zest and zip of the Dodgers. (Not the Yankees, them Bums.) But in the sixth the other team started hitting. Boom, boom, boom and before we could get our sights set, the other guys had three runs in and two more of their lugs on the bases.

We called a conference at the pitcher's mound. Our pitcher admitted he had lost his touch. "They're hitting me." "Hitting you," the first baseman retorted. "Buddy, they're murdering you."

Our big first baseman looked around. "Which one of you guys can pitch? I MEAN pitch."

We Become a Pitcher

I coyly fiddled the ball. "Let me take a crack at it. I used to do pretty OK in my younger days. Gotta fast one," I said. The first baseman grunted. So did the others. Then, "OK, you can't do much worse than the other guy."

So we became a pitcher. And you'll pardon us while we throw out our chest. We blew in fast ones, changed around with our slow one, tossed the knuckle, then the fast one again. We stopped the rally dead. And breezed through the rest of the game with ease. Like Wyatt. Exactly.

We copped the game and then started the second tilt of the double-header. The first baseman asked us if we could go the second game. "Me?" Feel as fit as a fiddle. Could go three more games. Why, lemme at 'em."

So it was. We kept right on breezing along. No hits in four innings. One measly single in the fifth. In the sixth up came the top of their batting order. I threw a fast one past the first batter and suddenly felt my left leg sag. That was the beginning of the end. I tried another fast one but the guy promptly belted it for a double to center. "Here, here, Low." I said to myself, "No more of this nonsense." But my legs were now folding up faster than an accordion. We could hardly move around and couldn't even toss our "blazing" fast ball (just like Wyatt) through. Every time I looked up a ball was sailing either past my ear or far into the outfield for an extra base hit. In no time our four run lead was dissipated and they still had two men on and only one out.

Ah, me. There went our dreams of a big league career. Yolks. The next batter did us a favor by rappelling into a double play. And we dragged our weary body off the mound.

They Begin Hitting Us Again

We went out one-two-three and there I was on the mound again with the batters waving that big stick in my direction. We summoned our last energies. But no go. They teed off and belted everything I threw. If became dangerous standing out there on the mound. For with our legs gone, we could hardly move around to get out of the way of the line drives that came tearing back at us. It was all over shortly. Three more runs came trotting across the plate and they were ahead 7-4.

The first baseman walked over disgustedly. "You stink. A pitcher, hub? You belong in the old man's home. Get back to third." And so it was that we went back to ignominious shame at third.

The game finally dragged on to its end and we tried to walk the few blocks to our home. But our legs just wouldn't obey instructions. We ended up by taking a cab—40 cents—and then were faced with the grim prospect of lifting our weary bones up the flight of stairs.

How we finally got up falls our memory, but we did. And then came the problem of lifting our legs onto the bed. You can believe this or not, but we COULDN'T lift our legs up even six inches. We finally yelled for our landlady who from the kindness of her heart, helped us out with our shoes and finally lifted our legs onto the bed.

And that is why we now say with unquestioned authority, "When your legs go, you go." And brother, I went.

Women Soldiers Train to Help Fight the Nazis



The newly formed Women's Auxiliary Corps is going through the training mill with as much fervor as the brother soldiers. This shot shows officer candidates at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, going through a snappy session of calisthenics designed to get them in shape for the

STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	73	37	.664	—
Boston	60	50	.545	13
Cleveland	60	53	.531	14 1/2
St. Louis	58	56	.509	17
Detroit	56	60	.483	20
Chicago	49	57	.462	22
Washington	46	61	.439	25
Philadelphia	44	72	.379	32

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Brooklyn	76	33	.697	—
St. Louis	68	41	.624	8
Cincinnati	58	51	.545	12
New York	59	53	.427	18 1/2
Pittsburgh	50	56	.472	24 1/2
Chicago	50	64	.439	28 1/2
Boston	47	66	.416	31
Philadelphia	31	75</		